

The stories in this second series of L. A. Hill's widely known **Stories for Reproduction** are all new. Each story is followed not only by comprehension questions but also by a variety of other exercises.

Advanced Stories for Reproduction 2 contains 30 stories, each about 150 words long with a page of exercises opposite each story. Vocabulary is restricted to L. A. Hill's 2075-headword level, and the grammatical structures are also strictly controlled. A word list is included at the end of the book.

The four books in the series are:

Introductory Stories for Reproduction 2 (750-headword level)

Elementary Stories for Reproduction 2 (1000-headword level)

Intermediate Stories for Reproduction 2 (1500-headword level)

Advanced Stories for Reproduction 2 (2075-headword level)

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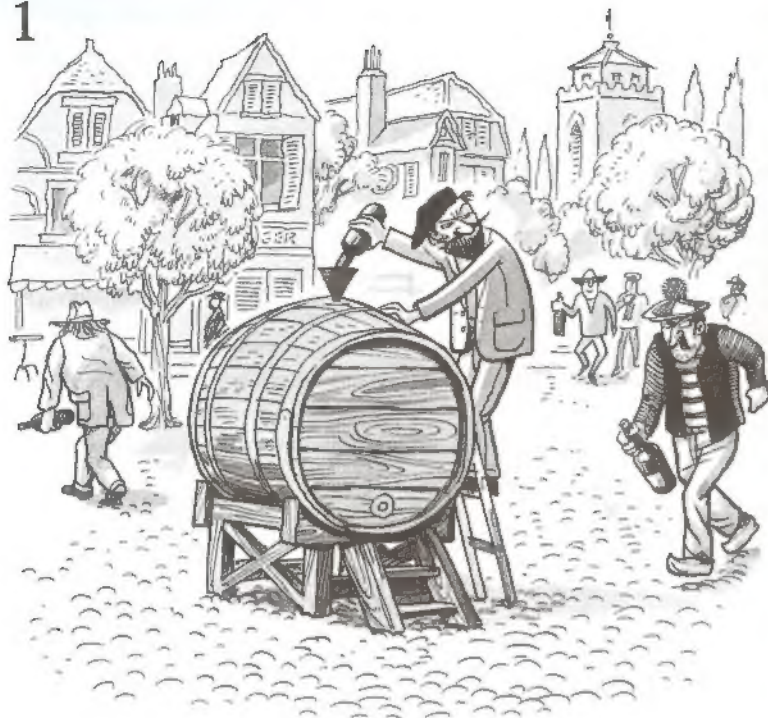


L.A. Hill

ADVANCED STORIES FOR REPRODUCTION 2



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Some villagers were going to celebrate an important wine festival in a few days' time, so they borrowed a huge barrel from the nearest town, put it in the village square, and determined that each of them should empty a bottle of the best wine he had into it, so that there should be plenty at the feast.

One of the villagers thought he would be very clever. 'If I pour a bottle of water in, instead of wine, no one will notice it,' he said to himself, 'because there will be so much excellent wine in the barrel that the water will be lost in it.'

The night of the feast arrived. Everybody gathered in the village square with their jugs and their glasses for the wine. The tap on the barrel was opened—but what came out was pure water. Everyone in the village had had the same idea.

Word outside the 2075: festival

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the villagers borrow the barrel?
2. How did they plan to fill it?
3. What did the villager who put the water in expect the others to do?
4. What did they in fact do?

B. Which words in the story on page 4 mean:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. collected | 4. very big |
| 2. decided | 5. very good |
| 3. thought | |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. One of the villagers filled a bottle with water.
2. The villagers went to the town and borrowed a huge barrel.
3. They turned the tap on—and pure water came out.
4. All the villagers gathered in the square to drink the wine.
5. They put it in the village square.
6. He poured it into the barrel.



Can you think of a sentence in which the word 'and' appears five times, without any words in between? There is one at the end of this story.

There was once an inn which was called 'The Horse and Cart'. It had a sign outside it which had a picture of a horse and cart on it, but the sign was getting very old, so the owner of the inn decided to have a new one made. He went to a painter and asked him to paint one, and to write 'The Horse and Cart' on it in large letters.

A few days later, he went to see how the painter was getting on. He liked the picture of the horse and cart very much, but he did not like the writing at all. He said to the painter, 'No, no! There's too much space between HORSE and AND and AND and CART!'

A. Answer these questions.

1. What is strange about the last sentence in this story?
2. Why did the inn sign have a picture of a horse and cart on it?
3. Why did the owner of the inn want a new sign?
4. What didn't he like about the writing on the new sign?

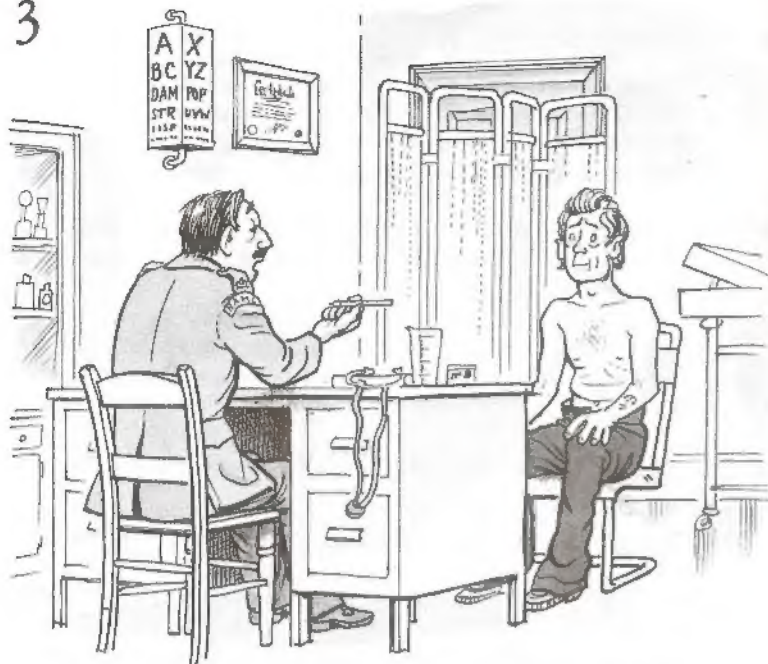
B. Here is another problem for you: think of a sentence in which *that* appears four times without any other words in between. You will find one at the bottom of this page.*

And here is another puzzle with words: what words can you find which are spelt the same way forwards and backwards, like *did*, *deed* and *madam*? (Such words are called 'palindromes' in English.)

C. Write this story. Choose the right words from each bracket.

- A: Oh, look! What's that man doing?
 B: I think he (*must paint/must be painting/must have painted*) something.
 A: Yes, that's right. He's painting the sign outside that inn. I wonder why.
 B: Well, they (*must paint/must be painting/must have painted*) them every few years, don't you think?
 A: Yes, I suppose so. The one on the other side looks nice and bright. They (*must paint/must be painting/must have painted*) it quite recently.
 B: Yes, it (*must be/must be being/must have been*) painted by the innkeeper. It's terrible.
 A: Yes, and look at the windows! They (*must be painted/ must be being painted/must have been painted*) only once every hundred years!
 B: But the door of the outside lavatory is half green and half grey, and there's a pot of green paint beside it. It (*must be painted/ must be being painted/must have been painted*) now.

* That "that" that that teacher said was wrong is really correct: one can say "the man that I saw", as well as "the man whom I saw".



A young man was called up for army service and had to go to be medically examined. The doctor was sitting at a desk when he went in. He said to the man, 'Take your coat and shirt off, loosen your belt and sit on that chair.'

The young man did so. The doctor looked at him for a moment without getting up from his chair and then said, 'All right. Put your clothes on again.'

'But you haven't examined me at all!' the young man said in a troubled voice.

'It isn't necessary,' the doctor said gently. 'When I told you to take your coat and shirt off, you heard me all right, so you aren't deaf. You saw the chair I pointed to, so your eyesight's good enough for the army. You managed to take your clothes off and to sit on the chair, so your body must be healthy, and you understood what I told you to do and did it without a mistake, so you must possess enough intelligence for the army.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. What was the young man being medically examined for?
2. What worried him?
3. How did the doctor know that the young man was not deaf?
4. How did he know that he could see all right?
5. How did he know that his body was all right too?
6. How did he know that he was intelligent enough for the army?

B. Opposites. What words in the story on page 8 mean the opposite of:

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. calm | 4. sick |
| 2. fiercely | 5. tighten |
| 3. lack | |

C. Choose the right sentence beside each picture.

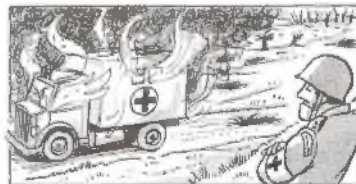
1. a. The doctor saw some soldiers shooting.
b. The doctor saw some soldiers shot.



2. a. Then he saw the soldiers shooting.
b. Then he saw the soldiers shot.



3. a. When he went back to his ambulance, he found it burning.
b. When he went back to his ambulance, he found it burnt.



4. a. When another doctor arrived, he found the ambulance burning.
b. When another doctor arrived, he found the ambulance burnt.





A man had to go to court, and he asked his lawyer which judge would be hearing his case. His lawyer told him and then said, 'Do you know him?'

The man answered, 'No, but I wanted to know his name so that I could send him a dozen bottles of good wine.'

The lawyer was terribly shocked. 'You can't do that,' he said. 'You would be breaking the law very seriously, and you would be sure to lose the case.'

Some weeks later the case was heard, and the man won it. As he was leaving the court, he said to his lawyer, 'My present to the judge was quite successful, wasn't it?'

The lawyer was even more shocked than before, and said, 'What? Did you really send him that wine after what I told you?'

'Yes, certainly,' answered the man. 'But I put my opponent's name on the card which I sent with the wine.'

A. Answer these questions.








1. Why did the man ask his lawyer the name of the judge who would hear his case?
2. Why was the lawyer shocked?
3. What shocked the lawyer even more after the case had been heard?
4. What had the man done to win his case?


Word outside the 2075: opponent

B. Which of the answers to these questions are right? Write the questions and the correct answers down.

1. What does 'hearing his case' mean?
 - a. Listening to him before he goes into court.
 - b. In charge while his business is being dealt with by the court.
 - c. Learning about his complaint.
2. What does 'breaking the law' mean?
 - a. Doing something that is not allowed.
 - b. Making a new law.
 - c. Going into a court.
3. What does 'even' mean in 'even more shocked'? It means the same as:
 - a. 'even' in 'You have 10 points, and so have I, so we are even now.'
 - b. 'even' in 'The lawyer was shocked even when there was no need to be.'
 - c. 'even' in 'John can jump even higher than Fred can.'

C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.

The  entered the , and everybody stood up and . The  had beautiful,  hair and was nicely dressed. He wore a  and even had a flower in his .

The lawyer began, 'So you broke into the same ladies' shop five times in one night. And what did you  from it?'

'A lady's .

'One?' said the lawyer, raising his  high.

'Yes, but my wife made me go back and change it for another one four times.'



A man was telling one of his friends the secret of his contented married life. 'My wife makes all the small decisions,' he explained, 'and I make all the big ones, so we never interfere in each other's business and never get annoyed with each other. We have no complaints and no arguments.'

'That sounds reasonable,' answered his friend sympathetically. 'And what sort of decisions does your wife make?'

'Well,' answered the man, 'she decides what jobs I apply for, what sort of house we live in, what furniture we have, where we go for our holidays, and things like that.'

His friend was surprised. 'Oh?' he said. 'And what do you consider important decisions then?'

'Well,' answered the man, 'I decide who should be Prime Minister, whether we should increase our help to poor countries, what we should do about the atom bomb, and things like that.'

Word outside the 2075: atom

A. Answer these questions.

1. What was the secret of the man's happy marriage?
2. What sort of decisions did the wife make?
3. What sort of decisions did the husband make?
4. Which of the two was able to carry out his or her decisions?

B. Do this puzzle.

Across:

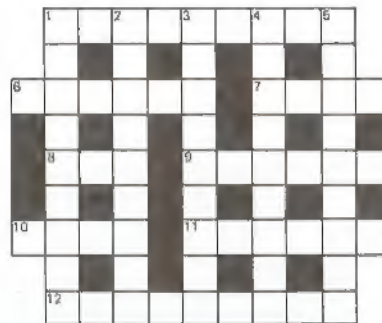
1. Finds.
6. From one side of something to the other.
7. Not well.
8. ' $15 + 37 = 52$ ' is one.
9. A person who is taking part in a race.
10. 'Has Mrs. Jones come yet? Please go and have a . . . in the waiting-room to see if she's there.'

11. Coldest of all.

12. Fights.

Down:

1. These are what the man and his wife in the story on page 12 made.



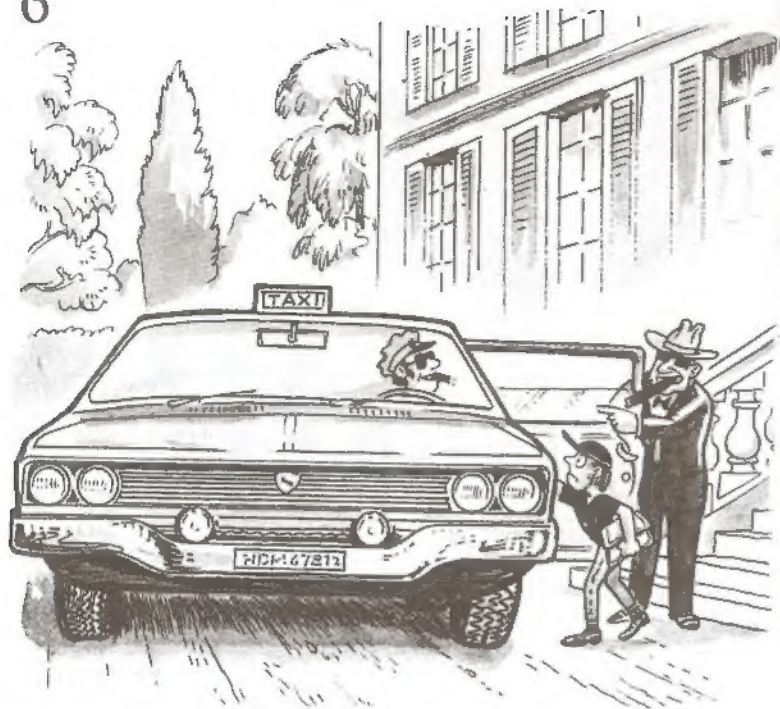
2. He makes things which we wear on our feet.
3. Watching carefully.
4. Absolutely necessary.
5. Things which we have managed to do very well.

C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 12.

A husband was full of . . . about his wife. 'I . . . that I give her a . . . amount of money, and I never . . . with how she spends it,' he said, 'but she's always asking for more. She's never . . . with what I give her. I had an . . . in my wages a couple of weeks ago, so she at once wanted more. As soon as I get back from work she starts demanding more money, and that makes me very We have terrible . . . sometimes. I have a bad . . . , really.'

The man he was talking to answered . . . , 'And what does she do with all the extra money?'

'I don't know,' answered the husband. 'I've never given her any.'



John was the only son of a wealthy American businessman. Usually he was taken to school by the chauffeur in his father's beautiful car, before the chauffeur took John's father to his office. One evening his father told him that he had to go to the airport early the next day, so he would need the car at the time that John had to go to school. He said that John's mother, who possessed another car, would still be in bed at the time he had to leave the house.

'Well, how will I get to school if you need your car and Mummy is still in bed?' John asked. His father thought this was a good opportunity to teach him a lesson about how hard life was for the less fortunate people of the world, so he answered, 'You'll go in the same way as every other child in the world goes—in a taxi.'

Word outside the 2075: chauffeur

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why was John able to go to school in a beautiful car driven by a chauffeur?
2. Why couldn't the chauffeur take John to school one day?
3. Why couldn't his mother do so?
4. What was the lesson that John's father wanted to teach him?
5. Do most children in the world go to school by taxi?

B. Which words in the story on page 14 mean:

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. chance | 4. owned |
| 2. driver | 5. rich |
| 3. lucky | |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. John's mother stayed in bed.
2. But one day John's father called him.
3. The chauffeur drove John's father to the airport.
4. Usually the chauffeur drove John to school.
5. John went to school by taxi.
6. He told him that he needed the car the next morning.



At the entrance to a big office in London there was a book which all employees had to sign when they arrived each morning. At nine o'clock, the manager's secretary, who lived in a small flat above the office, had to draw a red line under the last name in the book, and anyone who came after that had to explain why he was late.

Whenever there was a thick fog in the city, the first person to arrive late usually wrote 'Delayed by fog' under the red line in the book, and then everybody else who came after that just put 'ditto' underneath.

But one foggy morning, the first man to arrive late wrote 'My wife had a baby early this morning' instead of 'Delayed by fog' under the red line in the book. Twenty or thirty people who came after him put 'ditto' underneath this as usual.

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the employees have to sign the book?
2. What was a common reason for being late?
3. What was the first man's reason on the day this story deals with?
4. What meaning did the rest of the employees really intend when they wrote 'ditto' that morning?
5. What did their 'ditto' *seem* to mean?

Word outside the 2075: ditto

B. Which of these sentences are true? Write them down.

1. The manager knew who were late, because they had to come and explain to him.
2. The manager could see who were late by looking at the names under the red line in the book.
3. 'Ditto' usually meant 'Delayed by fog'.
4. 'Ditto' usually meant 'I came after that'.
5. The man whose wife had had a baby arrived before anyone else.
6. The man whose wife had had a baby was the last person to arrive.
7. The man whose wife had had a baby arrived before all the others who were late.
8. The people who wrote 'ditto' that morning did not read what the first man had written.
9. The people who wrote 'ditto' that morning meant that the first man's wife had had a baby.
10. The people who wrote 'ditto' that morning really meant 'Delayed by fog'.

C. Write this story. Choose the right word from each bracket.

- A: Autumn is really here today, isn't it?
 B: Yes, we'll soon have the fogs (*start/started/starting*) again.
 A: I suppose so. I had my secretary (*send/sending/sent*) a notice round about them.
 B: Well, I had a notice (*send/sending/sent*) round too, but my secretary made a mistake in it, and she had all the staff (*laugh/laughed/laughing*) for days. She put 'dog' instead of 'fog'. I had her (*correct/corrected/correcting*) it, of course.
 A: I had a lot of my staff (*come/coming*) late last winter, but then I had camp beds (*put/putting*) up in the office, and a nice dinner (*bring/bringing/brought*) in from the nearest Chinese restaurant, and I had quite a lot of the unmarried ones (*prefer/preferred/preferring*) to spend the night here when it was foggy.
 B: What a good idea! I'll have my secretary (*write/writing/written*) to my directors to suggest that!



A policeman returned to his police station one evening and reported to the sergeant that he had found an old car with no number plates.

'Where was it?' asked the sergeant.

'In Ecclesiastes Street, beyond the bridge,' answered the policeman.

The sergeant opened the report book and began to write. When he reached the name of the street, he began to spell aloud: 'E-c-l'. He looked at this for a few seconds, then crossed it out and wrote 'E-c-k'. Then he became annoyed, decided that he was already too busy with other jobs, and said to the policeman, 'Write the report yourself.'

The policeman had a try too, but after a minute, he put his helmet on and began to go out slowly.

'Where are you going?' the sergeant asked.

'Back to Ecclesiastes Street,' answered the policeman. 'I'm going to push the car round the corner into Green Street.'

Words outside the 2075: helmet, sergeant

A. Answer these questions.

1. What report did the sergeant want to write in the book?
2. Why did he become annoyed?
3. Why did the policeman give up too?
4. Why did he want to push the car into Green Street?

B. Opposites. What words in the story on page 18 mean the opposite of:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. amused | 4. rapidly |
| 2. idle | 5. silently |
| 3. on this side of | |

C. Choose the right sentence beside each picture.

1. a. This man has found someone taking his car away.
b. This man has found someone to take his car away.
2. a. This man has found someone taking his car away.
b. This man has found someone to take his car away.
3. a. This policeman has stopped looking at a notice.
b. This policeman has stopped to look at a notice.
4. a. The policeman has stopped looking at the notice.
b. The policeman has stopped to look at the notice.
5. a. These boys are going out of their playground pulling a car.
b. These boys are going out of their playground to pull a car.
6. a. These boys are going out of their playground pulling a car.
b. These boys are going out of their playground to pull a car.





The leader of a band was finding it extremely difficult to prepare for an important performance, because the members of the band were never all present at any one of the rehearsals. Then the last rehearsal before the show came, and again some of the members were not there. At the end of the rehearsal, the leader said to all the members of the band who were present, 'I have been making a note of those who have been absent from our various rehearsals. Here it is.' He took a piece of paper out of his pocket and looked at it. 'I see that the only man who has been hard-working and faithful enough to be present every time is the drummer.'

The drummer went very red, stood up and answered, 'Well, I thought it was the only right thing to do, as I won't be able to come to the show tomorrow.'

A. Answer these questions.









1. What made it difficult for the leader of the band to do his work properly?
2. How did he know who had been at previous rehearsals?
3. Who had never missed a rehearsal?
4. Why had he been so hard-working and faithful?

Word outside the 2075: rehearsal

B. Which of the answers to these questions are right? Write the questions and the correct answers down.

1. What was the leader of the band trying to do?
 - a. To prepare for a big rehearsal.
 - b. To find a hard-working and faithful drummer.
 - c. To get ready for an important show.
2. What was on the piece of paper that the leader of the band had?
 - a. The names of people who had been present at rehearsals.
 - b. The names of people who had been absent from rehearsals.
 - c. The name of the drummer.
3. How many members of the band had attended every rehearsal?
 - a. All of them.
 - b. One of them.
 - c. None of them.
4. Why did the drummer go very red?
 - a. Because he was proud of what the leader of the band had said about him.
 - b. Because he was ashamed.

C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.

Mr. Jones went to a theatre to hear a famous  and a beautiful . In front of him in the  was a  with a lot of  on his arms who made a lot of noise with his , and then began to  quietly with the man on the .

Mr. Jones became so annoyed that he said quite loudly, 'What a fool!' The man in front turned round. He had a big

 and very black . He

whispered threateningly, 'Are you talking about me?'

'Oh, no!' answered Mr. Jones, suddenly feeling afraid. 'I was talking about the man on the stage, who was stopping me hearing you properly.'



A man was tired of living in his old house in the country and wanted to sell it and buy a better one. He attempted to sell it for a long time, but was not successful, so at last he decided to solve the problem by using an estate agent.

The agent promptly advertised the house, and a few days later, the owner saw a very attractive photograph of it, with a wonderful description of its gardens, in an expensive magazine.

After the house owner had read the advertisement through, he hastened to telephone the estate agent and said to him, 'I'm sorry, Mr. Jones, but I've decided not to sell my house after all. After reading your advertisement in that magazine, I can see that it's just the kind of house I've wanted to live in all my life.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the man want to sell his house?
2. Why did he finally have to go to an estate agent?
3. What did the estate agent do about selling the house?
4. How did he lose a sale by being too good at his job?

Words outside the 2075: estate agent

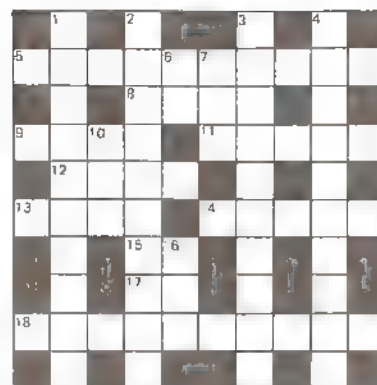
B. Do this puzzle.

Across.

5. The house agent put a beautiful ... of the house in a magazine.
8. The man decided ... he didn't want to sell his house.
9. Not polite.
11. Heaps.
12. People shoot with these.
13. Small building in a garden.
14. Ties.
15. It was so wonderful ... advertisement that it persuaded the owner not to sell.
17. Not any.
18. Not early and not late.

Down:

1. A person who thinks a lot is a ... person.
2. Being present.
3. Not real.
4. Wonderfully.
6. We sometimes say this when we are surprised.



7. Empty space in something.
10. It was ... to the wonderful advertisement in the magazine that the owner of the house changed his mind about selling it.
16. 'Did the house agent expect the owner of the house to behave as he did?' 'I expect ...'

C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 22.

Joe had a difficult ..., which he had still not been able to ... after six months of hard work: he wanted to buy a house. He ... to get one by putting an ... in the local paper, with a detailed ... of what he wanted; he ... again in magazines; and he went to an estate ..., but without success. Then one day he saw some men building a number of ... houses, so he ... into what looked like the building company's office, took his cheque-book out and said, 'I want to buy a house.'

The man sitting behind the desk answered ..., 'I want to buy one too, but we won't get much help here. They're building an ancient Greek city for a film that's going to be made here.'



In 1861 a Civil War started in the United States between the Northern and the Southern States. The war continued with great bitterness until 1865, when the Northerners were victorious. However, even today, many Southerners have not forgotten their defeat, or forgiven the Northerners.

A few years ago, a party of American tourists were going round one of the battlefields of the Civil War with a guide who came from one of the Southern States. At each place, the guide told the tourists stirring stories about how a few Southern soldiers had conquered powerful forces of Northerners there.

At last, one of the tourists, a lady who came from the North, stopped the guide and said to him, 'But surely the Northern army must have won at least one victory in the Civil War?'

'Not as long as I'm the guide here, madam,' answered the Southern guide.

Words outside the 2075: Civil War, Northerner, Southerner

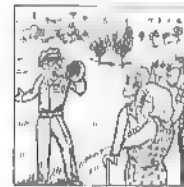
A. Answer these questions.

1. Who won the American Civil War?
2. How do Southerners feel about this today?
3. Why did the guide only tell tourists about Southern victories?
4. Why did one of the tourists object to this?
5. What was the guide determined not to do?

B. Which words in the story on page 24 mean:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. beaten | 4. successful |
| 2. exciting | 5. win |
| 3. strong | |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. Sometimes a few Southern soldiers beat large Northern armies.
2. He told exciting stories about Southern victories.
3. Then the Northerners won the war.
4. A Northern lady objected, but he refused to change his stories.
5. A hundred years later, a Southern guide was taking tourists round a battlefield.
6. A Civil War began in the United States.



Jean was a very beautiful young girl, so she was quite used to some men showing their admiration for her, and to others being confused and shy when they saw her.

One summer, when Jean was travelling abroad, she went into a café in a small town, sat down and waited to be served.

The young waiter was talking to someone at the bar when she came in, and at first he did not pay any attention to her, because he had not looked at her properly. Then he turned round and saw how beautiful she was. His face went bright red, and he hurried over to take her order.

'I'd like coffee without cream, please,' Jean said.

The waiter hurried out, and came back a few minutes later without the coffee.

'I'm very sorry,' he said, 'but we haven't got any cream. Would you like your coffee without milk?'

Word outside the 2075. café

A. Answer these questions.

1. How did Jean's beauty affect some men?
2. How did it affect other men?
3. How did it affect the young waiter in this story?
4. What did he do that showed that he was confused?

B. Which of these sentences are true? Write them down.

1. Some men admired Jean because she was confused.
2. Some men admired Jean because she was beautiful.
3. Jean made some men shy.
4. Jean was shy of some men.
5. At first, the waiter wasn't in a hurry to serve Jean because he hadn't seen how beautiful she was.
6. At first the waiter wasn't in a hurry to serve Jean because he was confused.
7. The waiter's face reddened because he was hurrying.
8. The waiter's face reddened because Jean was so beautiful.
9. Coffee without cream tastes the same as coffee without milk.
10. Coffee without milk tastes different from coffee without cream.

C. Write this story. Put one of these words in each empty space.

about at for of her his our their

Jean's a beautiful girl: there's no doubt being that. The fact being so beautiful made it difficult for her father when she was younger. Her mother died when she was born, and the possibility dying too and leaving Jean without a parent to look after her always worried us. There was really no great reason worrying about him in this way, because there was never any suggestion not being in the best of health; and I remember my grandmother's surprise being worried at all; but then one has to make allowances being so confident that he would be all right, because being his mother. She believed her sons were perfect, and would never have accepted any suggestion not being so. As far as Jean was concerned, our grandmother believed that there was no danger at all being left without a parent.



Carol and Susan were great friends. They were in the same class at school, and they often visited each other's homes at week-ends.

When they were both eight years old, Carol's mother had a baby. Carol was overjoyed to have a little sister and was always talking about her to Susan, who had no brothers or sisters.

At first Susan was very interested in the new baby, but after some time she began to get rather discontented with Carol's continual talking about it. She also felt a little jealous.

One morning when the two girls were in the school playground, Carol said to Susan cheerfully, 'Do you know, Sue, my baby sister gained nearly two hundred grams in weight this week.'

'That's not very much,' answered Susan. 'I know a baby that gains five kilograms a day.'

'Oh, that can't be true!' answered Carol scornfully. 'Whose baby is it?'

'An elephant's,' said Susan.

A. Answer these questions.

1. How many children did Susan's parents have?
2. Why did Susan get tired of hearing about Carol's sister?
3. What did Carol boast to Susan about one morning?
4. What did Susan do to try to make Carol boast less?

B. Opposites. What words in the story on page 28 mean the opposite of:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. lost | 4. satisfied |
| 2. respectfully | 5. very sad |
| 3. sadly | |

C. Choose the right sentence beside each picture.

1. a. This is Dick Robinson. He is being married to Helen Thompson.



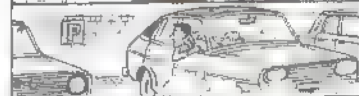
- b. This is Dick Robinson. He is married to Helen Thompson.

2. a. Dick Robinson is being married. That woman is his wife.



- b. Dick Robinson is married. That woman is his wife.

3. a. This car is being parked.



- b. This car is parked.

4. a. This car is being parked.



- b. This car is parked.

5. a. This furniture is being sold.

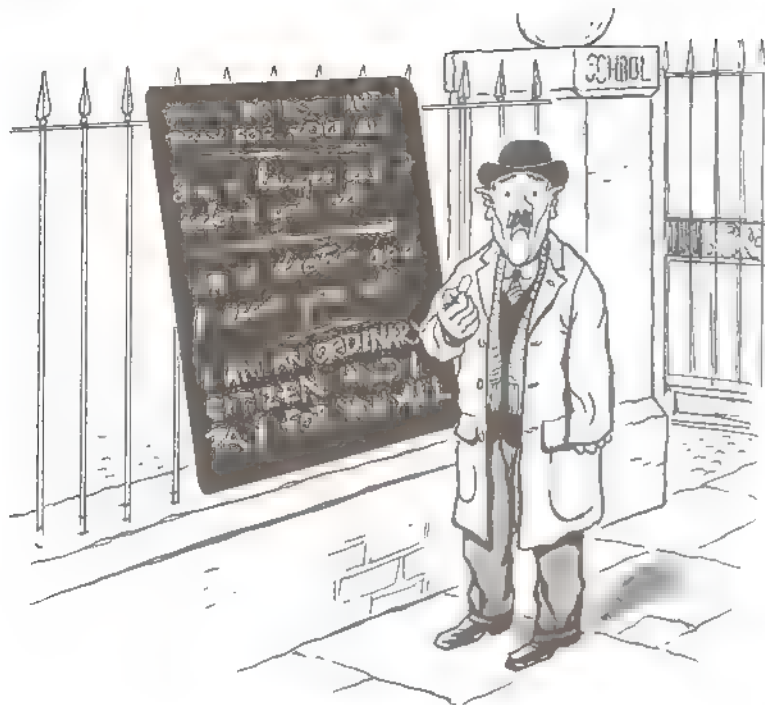


- b. This furniture is sold.

6. a. This furniture is being sold.



- b. This furniture is sold.



A priest who was walking through a small town saw a blackboard outside the front door of a school. It had been washed and put out to dry in the open air.

There was a piece of chalk at the foot of the blackboard, so the priest took it and wrote in large letters, 'I'm a priest and I pray for you all.'

A lawyer happened to pass next and when he saw what the priest had written, he added under it, 'I'm a lawyer and I defend you all.'

Then a doctor came by, took the piece of chalk and wrote on the blackboard, 'I'm a doctor and I cure you all.'

Finally an ordinary citizen stopped, looked at what the others had written, thought for a few seconds and then added, 'I am an ordinary citizen and I pay for you all.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. What did the priest claim?
2. What was the lawyer's claim?
3. What did the doctor claim that he did?
4. What did the ordinary citizen remind them of?

B. On the left, we have the beginnings of ten sentences. On the right, we have the rest of each sentence, but in a different order. Write out the ten sentences, choosing the best ending for each sentence.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Bakers | a. cure people. |
| 2. Bankers | b. defend people in court. |
| 3. Doctors | c. educate people. |
| 4. Lawyers | d. entertain people. |
| 5. Performers | e. feed people. |
| 6. Policemen | f. fight for people. |
| 7. Priests | g. look after people's money. |
| 8. Professors | h. pray for people. |
| 9. Robbers | i. protect people from criminals. |
| 10. Soldiers | j. steal from people. |

C. Write this story. Put the right form of the verb which is beside each empty space in that space.

One Sunday a priest told the people in the church that he ... (speak) about liars the next week, and that they ... (read) the seventeenth chapter of St. Mark before then, so as to ... (be) ready for the next week.

The following Sunday he ... (begin) by ... (look) around the people in the church and asking which of them ... (read) the seventeenth chapter of St. Mark.

Quite a lot of the people ... (hold) up their hands, and the priest then ... (say), 'You are just the people my talk ... (intend) for. St. Mark only ... (have) sixteen chapters.'



George was a quiet, serious young man. He had been studying particularly hard one year, and when he passed his examinations, his friend Jim went to give him his congratulations and then had an earnest conversation with him.

'You've never been to a dance, George,' he said. 'It's boring always studying and never enjoying oneself. Come out with me this evening.'

'Perhaps you're right, Jim,' replied George after a moment's hesitation.

So they went to a dance and had an enjoyable time. But George drank more than he was used to, and by midnight Jim had become worried about him, so he said, 'Now we'll walk home in the cool air.'

On their way home, they came to a bridge, and George looked down at the river below attentively. The stars were reflected in its smooth surface.

'What are those lights down there?' George inquired.

'They're the stars, George,' Jim replied.

'The stars?' George said. 'Well, then, how did I get up here?'

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Jim think that George needed a change?
2. What sort of change did he want him to have?
3. Why did Jim feel worried?

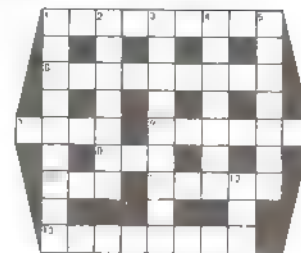
4. Why did the stars seem to be below George?

5. Why was George puzzled?

B. Complete the puzzle.

Across:

1. At the beginning of this story, Jim visits George and . . . him to go to a dance with him.
6. We know that his arguments were very . . . , because George agreed to go to the dance.
7. Before he begins dancing, Jim always . . . on his dancing shoes.
8. The leader of the band always . . . his hand when he wants his men to get ready to begin playing.
9. Jim likes to . . . in plays in theatres.
10. Not well.
11. In a bad temper.
13. Made longer.



Down:

1. George had a . . . against dancing before he had ever tried it, but now he has got over it and likes it very much.
2. Saying that one is not willing to agree.
3. Not sure.
4. You should never drink when you are . . . a car.
5. What you see around you when you are walking in the country.
12. If you throw something away, you get . . . of it.

C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty place (do not use 'said'). All the correct words are in the story on page 32.

An . . . old gentleman hated people who were always looking around for other friends while they were speaking to him, and never listening to him Once he was having a . . . with a . . . interesting old friend when one of the most . . . men he knew joined them. 'Good evening,' said this man. 'How is your wife?' 'I killed her this morning.' 'Oh, good, good,' . . . the other without a moment's . . . , looking around to see if he could find a more important person to talk to. 'With an axe,' the first man continued. 'How nice for you both,' the other man answered. 'And what are you going to do now?' 'I'm going to kill you next,' answered the first man. 'Oh, good,' said the other. 'That's very kind of you. Well, I must go and speak to Lord Hampton now.'



One year Miss Wyatt decided to have a holiday in Italy. She did not speak much Italian, but wherever she went, she was fortunate enough to find people who knew enough English to be able to understand what she wanted, until one day she decided to have lunch in a charming little restaurant in a village in the south of Italy.

She had seen some nice mushrooms in the market of another village near there and thought they would taste very good, so when the waiter came to take her order for lunch, she inquired whether she could have some mushrooms for her meal, but she had great difficulty in explaining to him, because she did not know the Italian word for mushrooms.

At last she took out a pencil and drew a picture of a mushroom. The waiter's face brightened at once, and he hastened out to the kitchen. A minute later he returned, carrying an umbrella.

Word outside the 2075: mushroom

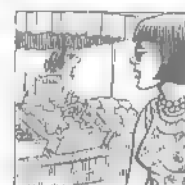
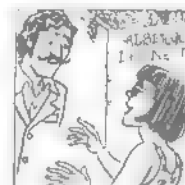
A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the poorhness of Miss Wyatt's knowledge of Italian not interfere with her enjoyment of her holiday most of the time?
2. Where did she have trouble in making herself understood?
3. Why did she think she would like some mushrooms?
4. How did she try to show the waiter what she wanted?
5. Why did he bring her an umbrella?

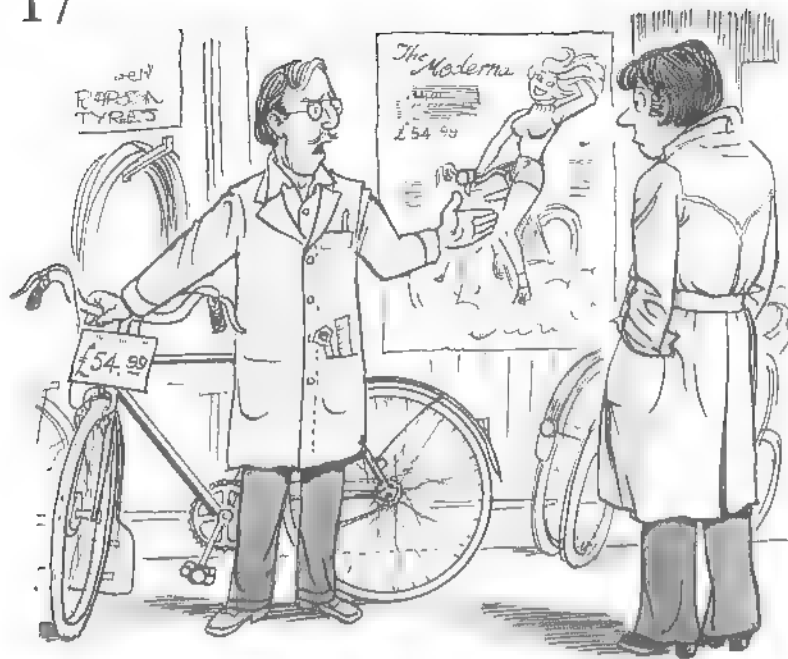
B. Which words in the story on page 34 mean:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 1. asked | 4. hurried |
| 2. attractive | 5. trouble |
| 3. became happier | |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. She saw some mushrooms in a market.
2. She drew a picture of a mushroom.
3. Miss Wyatt started her holiday in Italy in big cities.
4. The waiter brought her an umbrella.
5. She went into a small restaurant and tried to get some.
6. Then she went to the country.



Tom saw an advertisement in a newspaper for a beautiful, modern bicycle which cost £54.99, so he went to the shop which had put the advertisement in and asked to see one of their wonderful bicycles.

The shopkeeper was very happy to show one to Tom, who examined it carefully and then turned to the shopkeeper, saying, 'There isn't a lamp on this bicycle, but there was one on the bicycle in your advertisement.'

'Yes, sir,' answered the shopkeeper, 'but the lamp isn't included in the price of the bicycle. It's an extra.'

'Not included in the price of the bicycle?' Tom said angrily. 'But that's not honest. If the lamp's in the advertisement, it should have been included in the price you gave there.'

'Well, sir,' answered the shopkeeper calmly, 'there's also a girl on the bicycle in our advertisement, but we don't supply one of them with the bicycle either.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. How did Tom find out about the bicycle which cost £54.99?
2. What did he object to about the bicycle in the shop?
3. Why was there no lamp on that bicycle?
4. What did Tom think about this?
5. What was the shopkeeper's explanation?

B. Which of these sentences are true? Write them down.

1. In the picture in the advertisement, there was a lamp on the bicycle, but no girl.
2. In the picture in the advertisement, there was a girl on the bicycle, but no lamp.
3. In the picture in the advertisement, the bicycle had a lamp and a girl on it.
4. Tom became angry because there was only one lamp on such an expensive bicycle.
5. Tom became angry because the lamp was an extra.
6. The bicycle cost £54.99 with the lamp, but without the girl.
7. The bicycle cost £54.99 with the girl, but without the lamp.
8. The bicycle cost £54.99 without either the lamp or the girl.

C. Write this story. Put 'for', 'on', 'to' or nothing in each empty space.

A: I have arranged . . . someone to look after the shop while I am away.

B: Oh? Who?

A: James. I can always count . . . him to help.

B: That's wonderful. Have you reminded . . . him that he can call . . . me to come if he needs me?

A: Yes, thanks, but he can't bear . . . anyone to feel that he owes him anything.

B: How sad! I always long . . . someone to owe something to!

A: What do you mean?

B: I was only joking. But it seems . . . me to be a sign of something strange if one never wants . . . anyone to help one.

A: Well, I look . . . you to help James if he needs it--without forcing . . . him to refuse.

B: Of course, of course!



In the United States, gifts by a company or a person to a charity which is approved by the government can be used to reduce the company's or the person's tax. (This is, of course, to encourage people to give money to charities.) One day the secretary of a world-famous charity had a telephone call from a tax officer, who said, 'A certain gentleman who says that his name is Howard Vine claims to have given your society \$15,000 in gifts last year. I am telephoning to find out whether he did in fact do so.'

'Howard Vine, did you say?' answered the secretary of the charity cautiously. 'Wait a moment, please. I'll have a look in our records.'

After half a minute, the tax officer heard the secretary's voice again. 'Mr. Howard Vine hasn't given us \$15,000 yet,' the secretary said delightedly, 'but he's going to now!'

Word outside the 2075: charity

A. Answer these questions.

1. How can people in the United States reduce their tax?
2. Why does the government allow this?
3. What had Mr. Vine done?
4. Why was the secretary of the charity so happy?

B. Opposites. What words in the story on page 38 mean the opposite of:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. boldly | 4. unhappily |
| 2. disapproved | 5. unknown |
| 3. increase | |

C. Make correct sentences for each picture, choosing from the boxes. Two correct sentences can usually be made for each picture.

1. The man

paid
paying

 the taxes is

Mr. Vine.
the tax-collector.

2. The man

given
giving

 this cheque

is reducing his taxes.
represents a charity.

3. The painter

criticized
criticizing

 is on

the

left.
right.

4. Tomatoes

growing
grown

 in hot, dry countries need regular watering.

5. This is fruit

ripened
ripening

 in the sun.

6. This is fruit

ripened
ripening

 in the sun.





David was a young man who worked in an office in a big city. His hobby was fishing, but he did not often get a chance to practise it.

Then one summer he decided to have a holiday in a beautiful place in the mountains where there were a lot of streams. 'I ought to be able to have some good fishing there,' he said to himself.

The first morning after he arrived, he walked to the nearest stream with his fishing-rod. He saw an old man standing beside the water, so he asked him whether it was a private stream. The old man answered that it was not, so David then said to him, 'Well, then it won't be a crime if I catch some fish here, will it?'

'Oh, no,' answered the old man, 'it won't be a crime, but it will certainly be a miracle.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did David decide to have a holiday in a place where there were a lot of streams?
2. Why did he ask the old man whether the stream was private?
3. What did the old man think would be a miracle?
4. Why did he think this?

Word outside the 2075: miracle

B. Which of the answers to these questions are right? Write the questions and the correct answers down.

1. Was David able to enjoy his hobby only rarely?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
2. Was he absolutely sure that he could have some good fishing in the mountains?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
3. Did the stream that David went to first belong to someone?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
4. Did the old man think that fishing was permitted in that stream?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
5. Did he think that David would catch any fish in it?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.

C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.

A girl from the city visited a friend in the country. They went to



a _____, where the visitor watched her friend _____ a cow.



Suddenly a big bull ran towards them. The visitor



behind a tree, but the girl continued with her milking.

When the bull was quite near, he suddenly stopped, and then

pretended he had been on his way to drink from a



The visitor said to her friend, 'Weren't you



'No,' the girl answered, 'but the bull was. This cow's his mother-in-law.'

Word outside the 2075: bull



A young man had a new girl-friend, whom he wanted to impress, so he invited her to go to a world-famous restaurant with him one evening. They dined wonderfully and had numerous drinks; they danced until midnight, and there was a polished musical entertainment. The girl enjoyed the entire evening, and was suitably impressed by everything she saw, including several film stars.

Then the waiter brought the bill at the end of the evening, and when the young man saw how much he had to pay, he was so shocked by the total that he went as white as a sheet.

The helpful waiter, who was watching his face, thought he might be going to faint, so he quickly poured out a glass of ice-cold water and emptied it over the young man's head. Then he took the bill back and added to it: 'Iced water: 50 p'.

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the young man invite his girl friend to such an expensive restaurant?
2. Was he successful in what he wanted to do?
3. Why did he go pale?
4. Why did the waiter pour iced water over him?
5. What did the waiter then do which showed how expensive the restaurant was?

Word outside the 2075: impress

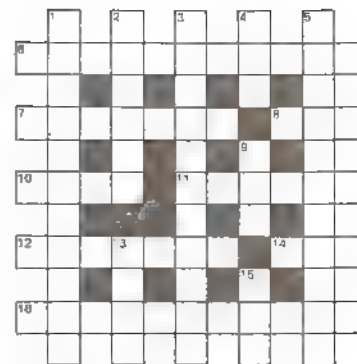
B. Do this puzzle.

Across:

6. The young man in this story didn't usually go to such expensive . . .
7. Ice is freezing cold, and fire is . . . hot.
8. The waiter filled his water-jug from a . . . and then added ice.
10. Small pieces.
11. Be able.
12. $\frac{1}{4}$.
14. 'No money' means 'not . . . money'.
16. It is difficult to walk on ice without falling, because it is one of the . . . things in the world.

Down:

1. All the ladies in the restaurant were . . . dressed and danced . . . too.
2. Diamonds are precious . . .
3. Were more numerous than.



4. In a restaurant in England, they usually add 10% service and 8% . . . to your bill.
5. The opposite of being familiar.
9. A small hotel or restaurant.
13. When a fruit is ready to eat, we say that it is . . .
15. If you want to wash the ends of your fingers after eating something greasy with them, you . . . them in a bowl of water.

C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 42.

The walls of a small restaurant were covered with . . . photographs of . . . people—mostly . . . and people from the . . . world. All the photographs were . . . framed, and each of the people had written under his or her picture a message of love or thanks to the owner of the restaurant, George Bryant.

Mr. Franks often . . . in this restaurant, and was always very . . . by the photographs, but the . . . time he was there, he never saw any of the people from the world of . . . whose pictures were on that wall, so one day he said to one of the waiters, 'When do those famous people come here?'

The . . . waiter answered, 'Although I've worked in this restaurant for ten years, I've not even seen Mr. George Bryant yet!'



Jack had gone to the university to study history, but at the end of his first year, his history professor failed him in his examinations, and he was told that he would have to leave the university. However, his father decided that he would go to see the professor to urge him to let Jack continue his studies the following year.

'He's a good boy,' said Jack's father, 'and if you let him pass this time, I'm sure he'll improve a lot next year and pass the examinations at the end of it really well.'

'No, no, that's quite impossible!' replied the professor immediately. 'Do you know, last month I asked him when Napoleon had died, and he didn't know!'

'Please, sir, give him another chance,' said Jack's father. 'You see, I'm afraid we don't take any newspapers in our house, so none of us even knew that Napoleon was ill.'

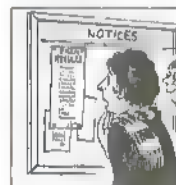
A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Jack have to leave the university?
2. What did his father try to do?
3. What example did the professor give to show how bad a student Jack was?
4. What was his father's excuse for him?

B. Which words in the story on page 44 mean:

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. answered | 4. opportunity |
| 2. at once | 5. persuade |
| 3. get better | |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. At the end of the year he did his examinations.
2. His father went to ask his professor to give him another chance.
3. He went to a lot of lectures.
4. But the professor refused.
5. Jack went to the university when he was 18.
6. When he looked at the notice-board, he saw that he had failed.



Mr. Briggs got a job with an insurance company after he left school and went around visiting people in their homes to sell them life insurance.

One day, after he had been working for the company for about a year, the insurance manager sent for him and said, 'Mr. Briggs, I have been looking at your record as a salesman with our company, and there is one thing that surprises me about it. Why have you been selling insurance only to people over 95 years old, and why have you been giving them such generous conditions? You'll ruin our company if you go on like that.'

'Oh, no sir,' answered Mr. Briggs at once. 'Before I started work, I looked at the figures for deaths in this country during the past ten years, and I can tell you that extremely few people die at the age of 95 or above each year.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. What surprised the manager about Mr. Briggs's work?
2. What did he think the result of Mr. Briggs's behaviour would be?
3. What was Mr. Briggs's explanation?
4. What mistake had he made?

B. Which of these sentences are true? Write them down.

1. Mr. Briggs worked in his office all the time.
2. Mr. Briggs worked outside his office some of the time.
3. Mr. Briggs's job was to sell life insurance to very old people.
4. Mr. Briggs himself chose to sell insurance to very old people only.
5. He gave the old people very good conditions.
6. He gave the old people he sold life insurance to very hard conditions.
7. He did not want to ruin the company he worked for.
8. He wanted to ruin the insurance company.
9. He was quite right in what he was doing, because few people of 95 or more die each year.
10. Although few people of 95 or more die each year, this did not mean that he was right in what he was doing.

C. Write this story. Choose the right word from each bracket.

Mr. Briggs was always very (*confident/confidential*) that he would sell a lot of insurance. All those who wanted to do business with him had to fill in a form, which was, of course, kept completely (*confident/confidential*), as a lot of people are very (*sensible/sensitive*) about who knows their private affairs—which is quite (*sensible/sensitive*), I think.

Mr. Briggs didn't just follow the rules in dealing with people: his methods were quite (*imaginary/imaginative*): he knew that a lot of people suffer (or think they suffer) from (*imaginary/imaginative*) illnesses.

Mr. Briggs's manager was not (*young/youthful*) (he was over 40), but he still had quite a (*young/youthful*) appearance. He had several (*gold/golden*) teeth, and wavy, (*gold/golden*) hair.



For a long time Dr. Jackson had wanted to get a permanent job in a certain big modern hospital, and at last he was successful. He was appointed to the particular position which he wanted, and he and his wife moved to the house which they were now to live in. The next day some beautiful flowers were delivered to them, with a note which said, 'Deepest sympathy'.

Naturally, Dr. Jackson was annoyed to receive such an extraordinary note, and telephoned the shop which had sent the flowers to find out what the note meant.

When the owner of the shop heard what had happened, he apologized to Dr. Jackson for having made the mistake.

'But what really worries me much more,' he added, 'is that the flowers which ought to have gone to you were sent to a funeral, with a card which said, "Congratulations on your new position".'

A. Answer these questions.

1. What did Dr. Jackson succeed in doing?
2. What annoyed him about the note on the flowers he had received?
3. Why was the owner of the shop worried about the card which had gone to the funeral?
4. Why had two such unsuitable cards been sent?

B. Opposites. What words in the story on page 48 mean the opposite of:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 1. general | 4. pleased |
| 2. old fashioned | 5. usual |
| 3. lasting a short time | |

C. Choose the right sentence beside each picture.

1. a. This woman seems to be having a serious operation.
b. This woman seems to have had a serious operation.
2. a. The woman seems to be having a serious operation.
b. The woman seems to have had a serious operation.
3. a. I believe that old lady to be a very clever schoolgirl.
b. I believe that old lady to have been a very clever schoolgirl.
4. a. I believe that girl to be a very clever pupil.
b. I believe that girl to have been a very clever pupil.
5. a. It's nice seeing a bit of the world when I was still young.
b. It's nice having seen a bit of the world when I was still young.
6. a. It's nice seeing a bit of the world while I'm still young.
b. It's nice having seen a bit of the world while I'm still young.





During the Second World War, Winston Churchill was the British Prime Minister. One day he had to go to the British Broadcasting Corporation (the BBC) to make an important speech to the nation.

An hour before the time of this speech, he stopped a taxi in the street and asked the driver to take him to the BBC; but the taxi-driver, who did not recognize him, said he could not take him anywhere just then, because he wanted to go back to his home at the other end of London to hear Churchill make a speech on the radio.

Churchill was so pleased when he heard this answer that he gave the man a pound, which was worth quite a lot in those days.

'All right, get in,' said the driver happily, opening the door of the taxi. 'I'll take you, and to hell with Churchill and his speech!'

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did Churchill want to go to the BBC?
2. Why did the taxi-driver not want to take him?
3. How did Churchill feel about this?
4. What did not please him after that?

Words outside the 2075: Corporation, hell

B. Which of the answers to these questions are right? Write the questions and the correct answers.

1. Why did the taxi-driver have to stop taking passengers a whole hour before Churchill's speech?
 - a. Because he lived at the other end of London.
 - b. Because he didn't recognize him.
2. Why did Churchill give the taxi-driver a pound?
 - a. Because he was willing to take him to the BBC.
 - b. Because he wanted to listen to him on the radio.
3. Did the taxi-driver realize that, unless this man got to the BBC, he wouldn't be able to hear Churchill's speech?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
4. Why did the taxi-driver change his mind about taking Churchill to the BBC?
 - a. Because he hadn't really wanted to hear his speech.
 - b. Because Churchill had given him a pound.

C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.

A robber who lived in a distant



stole a



radio set. He and his wife had never seen one before, and were

surprised to hear a political speech in their own language. It went

on and on, so the man hit it with a



. It stopped, and

they went to bed.

In the morning, the wife heard religious



coming

from the radio, which was not badly damaged. She



her husband and said, 'They're having the



of that

politician you killed last night.'



A poor farmer who had always lived in the country and had never visited a big town won a lot of money, so he decided that he could now afford a holiday in an excellent hotel by the sea.

When lunch-time came on his first day there, he decided to go and eat in the restaurant of the hotel. The head waiter showed him to his table, took his order and went away. When he looked at the farmer again, he had a surprise! The farmer had tied his table napkin round his neck.

The head waiter was very annoyed at this and immediately told one of the other waiters in the restaurant to go to the man and inform him, without being in any way insulting, that people did not do such a thing in restaurants of that quality.

The waiter went to the farmer and said in a friendly voice, 'Good morning, sir. Would you like a shave, or a haircut?'

A. Answer these questions.

1. What made it possible for the farmer to afford to stay in an expensive hotel?
2. What surprised the head waiter?

Words outside the 2075: haircut, napkin

3. How did he want the other waiter to speak to the farmer?
4. How did the waiter try to make the farmer understand that he should not tie his table napkin round his neck?

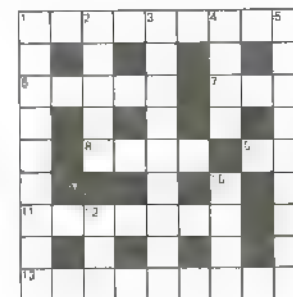
B. Do this puzzle.

Across:

1. The farmer went into the hotel restaurant at
6. When he had . . . his order to the head waiter, he tied his table napkin round his neck.
7. He had won a . . . of money.
8. Not at all common.
9. The farmer drank either wine . . . beer.
11. I like reasonably hot weather, but I don't like . . . heat.
13. A person who does a lot of hunting and shooting is called a

Down:

1. This is the opposite of being heavy.
2. Not at any time.



3. The farmer ate more food than anyone else, because he was the . . . man in the restaurant.
4. Not at all busy.
5. The hotel had a band and a singer to . . . people while they were having dinner.
10. One third of the school year.
12. Also.

C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 52.

A man thought he had been overcharged in a restaurant, and he felt so . . . about this that he decided to have his revenge. He went into a shop, bought a quarter of a kilo of the most expensive meat, went to the restaurant and ordered a meat sandwich. While nobody was looking, he took the thin piece of . . . meat out of it and put in the quarter of a kilo of best . . . meat which he had bought. Then he called the owner of the restaurant and said in a . . . manner, 'I thought I'd just . . . you that I don't know how you can . . . to put such a lot of . . . meat in one sandwich.'

The owner of the restaurant looked at the sandwich in . . . , did a few sums in his head and then . . . hurried to the kitchen to make a few . . . remarks to the cook.



A man and his wife had arranged to have a holiday at the seaside. They were waiting at the railway station for their train when the man saw a weighing-machine near the bench on which they were sitting. It was one of those weighing-machines that give cards on which one's fortune is printed as well as one's weight.

The man decided to weigh himself, so he went to the machine, got on it, put a penny in, and a card came out. The man took it back to his wife, and she read it out to him, because he had not got his glasses.

On the card was written, 'You are a leader of men and have a masterly character. You have great intelligence and are attractive to women.'

After she had read this out, the man's wife turned the card over, looked at the back for a moment and then remarked, 'It's got your weight wrong too.'

Word outside the 2075: weighing machine

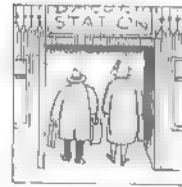
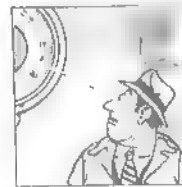
A. Answer these questions.

1. Why were the man and his wife at the station?
2. What information did the weighing-machine provide?
3. Why did the man have to take the card to his wife to read?
4. Which of the things written on the card did the wife believe?

B. Which words in the story on page 54 mean:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. brain power | 4. mentioned |
| 2. charming | 5. strong |
| 3. fate | |

C. Put the number of the correct sentence under the correct picture.



1. They sat on a bench to wait for their train.
2. A card came out, and he took it to his wife.
3. A man and his wife went to a railway station.
4. He weighed himself.
5. She said that everything on the card was wrong.
6. The man saw a weighing-machine.



A man went to see his doctor one day because he was suffering from pains in his stomach. After the doctor had examined him carefully, he said to him, 'Well, there's nothing really wrong with you, I'm glad to say. Your only trouble is that you worry too much. Do you know, I had a man with the same trouble as you in here a few weeks ago, and I gave him the same advice as I'm going to give you. He was worried because he couldn't pay his tailor's bills. I told him not to worry his head about the bills any more. He followed my advice, and when he came to see me again two days ago, he told me that he now feels quite all right again.'

'Yes, I know all about that,' answered the patient sadly. 'You see, I'm that man's tailor.'

Word outside the 2075: patient (n.)

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the man go to see his doctor?
2. What did the doctor say about the man's health?
3. What advice had the doctor given to a previous patient?
4. Who was the previous patient?
5. What were the results of the doctor's advice to him?

B. Which of these sentences are true? Write them down.

1. The man's stomach pains were imaginary.
2. The man's stomach pains were caused by too much worry.
3. The doctor told him about a man who had come to him with different pains.
4. The doctor told him about another patient who had come to him with stomach pains.
5. The earlier patient had made some clothes for the new one.
6. The new patient had made some clothes for the earlier one.
7. The earlier patient hadn't paid his tailor, because his doctor had advised him not to.
8. The earlier patient hadn't paid his tailor because he was worried.
9. The earlier patient had paid his tailor, and then he had felt quite all right again.
10. The tailor was worried because the earlier patient hadn't paid him.

C. Write this story. Put one of these words in each empty space:

however whatever whenever wherever whoever

- A: Somebody's ringing the bell! ... it is, tell him to go away!
- B: Really, dear, you're becoming very bad tempered. ... happens, you get angry. You'd better go and see a doctor.
- A: ... doctor I go to, it's the same. ... I visit one, he tells me not to worry so much and charges me five pounds, which makes me worry more.
- B: Well, let's have a holiday somewhere.
- A: ... we go to, it'll be the same. ... much I try, I can't rest when I'm on holiday.
- B: Well, we can't go on like this, ... hard I may try. I'm going off for a holiday myself.
- A: Do ... you wish. You're free to go ... and ... you like.



Mary wanted to be a nurse when she left school, but in the meantime, she joined the Red Cross and had some limited training.

She was taught that, in case of an accident—and they were plentiful in her town—she should give first aid at once and then send for a doctor.

One day, there was an accident in a busy street, and when Mary arrived soon after, she saw a man bending over a woman who had been accidentally knocked down by a car and was lying motionless in the street.

Mary ran up, pushed the man away, informed the crowd that she was a Red Cross nurse and began to help the wounded woman.

After a few minutes, the man who had been bending over the woman when Mary arrived touched her on the shoulder and said, 'When you reach the part about sending for a doctor, don't worry. I'm here already.'

Words outside the 2075: first aid, Red Cross

A. Answer these questions.

1. Was Mary a fully trained nurse?
2. Why was the woman lying in the street?
3. Why did Mary push away the man who was bending over the woman?
4. What was the man?

B. Opposites. What words in the story on page 58 mean the opposite of:

- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| 1. extensive | 4. quiet |
| 2. intentionally | 5. rare |
| 3. moving | |

C. Write this story. Put one of these words in each empty space:

about against for in of to

1. These ambulance men are making preparations . . . taking a man to hospital,
2. on account . . . his having been knocked down by a car.
3. These young doctors are having a discussion . . . operating on the wounded man. They take a lot of pride . . . doing their job as perfectly as possible.
4. This nurse is giving the man an injection as a protection . . . getting tetanus.
5. The man is well again now. The doctor says he has no objection . . . his going home tomorrow.



Word outside the 2075: tetanus



A tourist was standing outside a very big church in Germany when a wedding party got out of some cars and went into the church. Everybody was very well dressed, and there were a lot of photographers, so the tourist thought, 'The people getting married must be famous.' He turned to a man who was standing beside him and said, 'What is the name of the man who is getting married?'

The man answered, 'Ich spreche kein Englisch*.'

The tourist thanked him and went into the church. As he was coming out of another door, a coffin was carried out. There had been a funeral service in one of the side chapels of the church.

The tourist turned to one of the people in the church and said, 'Whose funeral was that?'

The man answered, 'Ich spreche kein Englisch.'

'Well,' said the tourist, 'his marriage didn't last long.'

A. Answer these questions.

1. Why did the tourist think that the people getting married must be famous?
2. Did the man he asked tell him the name of the man who was getting married?

*I don't speak any English.




Words outside the 2075: chapel, coffin

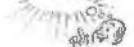

3. What did the tourist think the name of the man who was getting married was?
4. Why did he later think that his marriage hadn't lasted long?


B. In each of these four groups of words, there is one word that does not belong to the group. Find it, and explain why it is different from the other words.


1. burial curse funeral marriage wedding
2. chapel church lawyer priest worship
3. artist commander composer painter photographer
4. arrow tour travel trip voyage

C. Write this story, but do not put pictures: put words.

Some of the people who lived near a university began to notice that a church clock was ringing thirteen times at midnight instead of twelve. They reported this to the , who got  to examine the  of the clock very carefully, but they did not find anything wrong with it.

But then the priest suddenly had an . Just before midnight he  in the church with a

 and carefully examined the windows of the university house opposite. When the church clock began to

midnight, one of the windows of the house opened, and a student appeared, holding a . When the twelfth

had finished, he carefully  at the bell and shot.



A priest had to take services in several churches every Sunday, and one of them was in the centre of a big city where there were lots of offices, but very few people lived, so hardly anyone ever went to this church on a Sunday. The priest used to go there in a taxi, and one Sunday he arrived as usual and told the taxi-driver to wait while he read the service. When he entered the church, he found that there was only one man there, so he inquired whether he would be willing to have a shortened service.

'No,' replied the man firmly and without any hesitation, 'I'd like to have the full service, without omitting anything.'

When the priest said the last prayer and left, he discovered that the man in the church had been his taxi-driver, whose meter had been adding up the pence throughout the service.

A. Answer these questions

1. Why did few people go to the church in this story?
2. How did the priest get there?
3. Why did he want a shortened service?
4. Why did the man in the church not want one?

Word outside the 2075: meter

B. Do this puzzle.

Across:

6. These people took the priest to the church in the city each Sunday.
7. When you do a sum like this, you are . . . : $63 \times 11 = 693$.
9. Soldiers carry something to drink in this.
11. Please don't disturb the priest. He is . . . his prayers.
12. Before buying new clothes, you should . . . them on to see that they fit.
13. There are three . . . in this sentence.
14. The priest is putting everything ready in . . . for starting the service in a few minutes' time.

Down:

1. Some of the factories near the priest's church . . . goods for the shops.
2. Small.
3. If there had been a shortened service, there would have been a . . . of several pounds in the amount on the taxi-driver's meter.
4. Roman 4.
5. Changing from one language into another.
8. 'Has the priest arrived . . . ?' 'No, not . . .'
10. The opposite of people who sell.
12. Kind; sort.
13. 'What's the . . . ?' 'It's 1st May.'

C. Write this story. Put one word in each empty space. You will find all the correct words in the story on page 62.

A young priest went to church for his first . . . after careful preparation, but when he . . . the church, found that there was only one old farm worker, sitting right in the . . . of the church. 'What do I do now?' . . . the disappointed priest after a moment's . . .

'Well, sir,' . . . the farm worker . . . , 'if I take food for the cows to the field and find there is only one there, I still feed her.'

So the priest began his service and went through everything he had prepared, . . . nothing, just as if the church had been . . . of people.

When he had said the last . . . , he went up to the farm worker and said, 'How was the service?'

'Well,' answered the man, 'if I took food to a field, and only one cow came, I certainly wouldn't give her all of it.'

